





# THE BEE



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W. CALVIN CHASE, Editor.

## THE SON OF BISHOP BROWN.

The general impression is that Prof. Wm. L. Brown, the son of the late Bishop John M. Brown, both of whom supported Mr. Cleveland in the last campaign, will be appointed recorder of deeds to succeed Hon. B. K. Bruce, when his time expires. Prof. Brown is one of the best educated young men in this country and a man who reflects credit upon the colored race as an educator. If President Cleveland has made up his mind to appoint Prof. Brown, the entire colored race would hail the appointment with delight and regard it as a just recognition of the son of one of the strongest and most influential bishops in the Methodist Episcopal church. This appointment would reflect great credit on the administration and tend to make the more conservative class of the colored people have more faith in Mr. Cleveland. No public man was more ostracized by his people than the late Bishop Brown and his son for their support of Mr. Cleveland and has been a surprise on the part of the enemies of the late Bishop that something has not been done for the family before.

The BEE has always maintained that Mr. Cleveland would certainly not forget those who stood by him from principles and not for office or because they were disgusted with the republican party.

Prof. Brown has been a resident of the district for 35 or 36 years.

## THE LEAGUE.

Our esteemed contemporary, The Plaindealer, thinks the league failed for want of support. This is rather a trite way of stating the case and it is one with which we make no issue.

But what we would like to have from our co-laborer in journalism is a succinct statement of the real causes that lead to this non-support and consequently to the disgraceful collapse of what should have been a powerful compact national organization carrying its protective banner into every part of the country, and making its salutary influence felt among all classes of citizens.

Recall, we beg, the history of the League, its birth, its progress, its miserable collapse, and tell an anxious public what was really the trouble.

## A WONDERFUL WOMAN.

On the front page and first column of this paper will be seen the advertisement of Mrs. Carry fortune teller and clairvoyant. Mrs. Carry will certainly do all that she says in her card and if any one has the least doubt about it after they have given her a trial call at this office and the BEE will refund our money. Don't take what the BEE says but go yourself and be convinced of the wonderful gift of a woman.

## THE BEES OWN PRESS.

On or about October first the Washington BEE will put in a new Oscillato printing press to be propelled by electricity. The BEE will also be issued semi weekly and if the people give it the proper support it will be issued daily. The BEE is next to the oldest paper published in the United States by colored men. The San Francisco Elevator and Christian Recorder are the oldest. There will also be a change in its editorial staff in the way of making an addition thereto.

## THE DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE.

Two democratic conferences were held this week, one by the national democratic organization of which Mr. Jas. Ross is chairman and one by the local democratic league of which Mr. C. H. J. Taylor is president. Mr. Ross, conference was an assembly of representative democrats all over the country, having the endorsement of the administration and the leading colored democrats throughout the country. Both organizations are working in harmony with each other and will no doubt do a great deal in dividing the colored vote.

Every man has a right to his opinion be he a democrat or a republican. If these colored men have an idea that the democratic party will ameliorate the condition of the race they have a right to support that party.

Mr. Ross is a brilliant young man who has his convictions. He is sincere in his advocacy of democratic principles. His address to the county is an able document, and also is an address of chairman Astwood.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS  
For Malaria, Liver Trou-  
ble, or Indigestion, use  
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

## IS THERE A BREAK?

EX-MINISTER TAYLOR AND EX-COUN-  
SEL ASTWOOD SAID TO BE ON THE OUTS.

Rumor has it that Ex-Minister C. H. J. Taylor, chairman of the colored democratic league and Ex-Counsel H. C. C. Astwood, chairman of the Executive Committee of the colored democratic league are on the outs.

The misunderstanding was brought about because it is alleged that Mr. Astwood has received all the honors and is getting all the credit by the friends of the administration by his (Astwood's) defense from time to time of the administration and his persistent efforts to influence colored men to support the democratic party. What the final result will be is not known. On the other hand Mr. Astwood is willing and ready to bury the hatchet with Mr. McGee who has given the league a great deal of trouble, while Mr. Taylor is unwilling. Mr. McGee seems to be a thorn in the side of Mr. Taylor who has from time to time made unwarrantable attacks on Mr. McGee which Mr. Astwood does not approve.

Mr. McGee seems to be a very gentlemanly kind of a man and a hard colored democratic worker and Mr. Astwood's object has been to unite all the colored forces and work in harmony for democratic success. Those who have worked with Mr. Taylor and shared his confidence and support allege that he is not in it. There seems to be war in the camp and if chairman Taylor is not careful, the followers of Mr. Astwood who compose a majority in the league say that they will oppose the chairman and put Mr. Astwood in control. Present indications show that Mr. Astwood has the best of the situation and is looked upon with favor by the administration. Mr. Taylor has been informed of this fact which does not digest well in his stomach.

The American Stock below zero, in August shows how the wind is blowing.

The manager of the Sunday Herald will move his office, hence the American outfit will go with it.

The Washington people are no fools a few of them were taken by the Western Adventurer.

It is too late for Ex-Minister C. H. J. Taylor to turn down Mr. Astwood.

The administration thinks that Mr. Astwood is alright, so that settles it.

Mr. McGee is keeping quiet and sowing oats. Astwood intends to admit McGee to the council, Mr. Taylor to the contrary notwithstanding.

Hon. L. C. Moore has been appointed financial agent of Gynnes Academy. No better appointment could have been made.

Prof. W. T. Benjamin of St. Augustine's Choir has been appointed a delegate from his church to the Catholic Congress that is to meet in the city of Chicago, Ill.

## PERSONALS.

Hon. H. C. C. Astwood left for New York city Thursday morning.

Mr. E. W. Williams will not visit Chicago as he intended.

Mr. Nibbia Slade has returned to the city from London, County, Va.

Miss Dora Barker, one of Washington's accomplished teachers is at Silcott Springs, London, Co. Va.

## COTTON GOODS.

From The American Economist.

American cotton goods are supplanting to an important degree a certain class of British dry goods heretofore sold in Hayti. The British Acting Consul General Tweedy, reports the supplanting of British "Brabants, Oxfords, nan-kinettes and drills, and, in fact, of most articles used here by the greater part of the population for outer wear, by American manufactured articles which are described as 29-inch checks, 26 inch Sun, 25-inch Toledo, 24 inch Farmer." The official points out that these American goods are appreciated for the soft finish of the cotton and their lasting colors, particularly on blue, grounds, and that their importation has very largely increased during the last few years, notwithstanding the fact that the American manufacturer allows only from two to three months' credit, whereas the British shipper allows six months' credit. In this way the benefits of Reciprocity begin to be felt and appreciated.

## Tutt's Pills

The dyspeptic, the debilitated, whether from excess of work or of mind or body, drink or exposure in

Malarial Regions, will find Tutt's Pills the most genial restorative ever offered the suffering invalid.

Try Them Fairly.

A vigorous body, pure blood, strong nerves and a cheerful mind will result.

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## THE NATIONAL AFRO-AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION TO MEET AT CHICAGO

September 12, 13, and 14, 1893.

## THE PRESIDENT ISSUES THE CALL

NATIONAL AFRO-AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, 814 East Broad street, RICHMOND, VA., July 19, 1893.  
To Editors of the Afro-American Journals of the United States,

Greeting: The National Afro-American Press Association will hold its next annual meeting Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, September 12, 13, and 14, 1893, in the city of Chicago, State of Illinois.

All editors of Afro-American journals are invited to be present and take an active part in the deliberations.

A cordial invitation is also extended to all to be present who may be directly engaged in journalism. The sessions will be open to the public and the privileges of the floor accorded to those deemed from a journalistic standpoint worthy of that honor.

Persons who expect to attend the meeting as delegates will please advise the president accordingly in order that proper arrangements may be made for their entertainment.

The necessity for a large attendance and harmonious action is too apparent to need an urgent announcement here. The strides which certain sections of this country are making towards absolute anarchy is appalling.

The moans and pleadings of the victims of lynch law, the prayer and cries of bereaved families are too touching and constant to be ignored, and must call for sympathy for the unfortunate and condemnation of the guilty parties, even as has been almost unanimously done in the columns of race journals.

Business propositions will be considered and the practical improvement of our publications form a prominent feature of this meeting.

Believing that by organized and persistent endeavor our constantly increasing power can be made more effective, it is earnestly requested that each member will make an individual effort to awaken interest and arouse the people generally to an appreciation of the valuable services which the craft is rendering.

(Signed) JOHN MITCHELL, JR., President.

JOSIE D. HEARD, Secretary.

D. A. RUDD, Chairman.

Chairman Executive Committee.

All race journals will please publish the above call.

## Lots in the District \$75.00

EAST IDEALWOOD D. C.

Until July 1st '93 I will sell lots in East Idealwood D. C., at the very low price of

\$75 Each,

in terms of \$10 down and \$5 per month and in the event of the death of the purchaser before the full price is paid, I will accept the payments so made as full payment of the price and will make a like conveyance of the lot to the purchaser's heirs or assigns.

C, D, E & F

Sts. N. E., Extend ed will run directly through East Deanwood, which is in the District; this subdivision is only about 3 1/2 miles from the Capitol Building, and is on the Southern Maryland Railroad. When this road is in operation these lots will sell for many times the present price. The streets will be 90 feet in width and all lots run back to an alley from 12 to 20 feet wide. If you want to secure one or two lots at the present low price lose no time but call or address at once.

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J. H. Dabney & Burke

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if you feel weak



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Late Commissioner of Pensions, Washington D. C.

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Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Fine and Complicated Watch and Music Box Repairing a Specialty.

THE MERICAN STORE.

Will buy the PILOT and NEXT THE BEE.

WHY THORNTON AND CALOWAY WITHDREW.

NO ACCOUNT GIVEN OF THE MONEY.

The secret of the withdrawal of E. L. Thornton and Thomas Caloway from the editorial and business management of the American is yet a secret. This much of the unpublished history of this bubble institution has not been made public.

Thornton from his own assertion told that he conceived the idea of running a newspaper; that he and Caloway had put up all the money and he was involved to the amount of one thousand dollars; that no account of money had been given into the firm by the manager Mr. Cooper which they could not stand. On the other hand, Cooper asserts neither Thornton or Caloway had put one cent in the firm; that they had no money only what they borrowed from W. E. Matthews the broker. How much money they borrowed from Matthews is not known, perhaps they didn't borrow any. Just before the retirement of Mr. Thornton he was compelled to put his hand in his pocket and pay out the hundred dollars to enable the paper to come out on that Saturday. Mr. Thornton got tired of that kind of business especially when no returns from the paper had been reported to the treasurer Mr. Caloway.

THE \$600 WORTH OF TYPE

that the manager told the two partners Thornton and Caloway that he had bought in Baltimore didn't materialize. Again said Mr. Thornton why did you, Mr. Cooper go to Baltimore and purchase type without the consent of the firm? O! I have the receipts said Mr. Cooper. It is reported that Cooper had bills but no receipts.

HE PILOT OUTFIT

that was claimed was purchased by the American, was seized by Mr. Nathan Sprags the former manager of the Pilot and from the Americans own admission the Pilot business did not amount to the paper it was written on. Preparations were going on in the meantime to have the American set up in the Herald Office. The Herald editor through Mr. Kyle offered the sale of a portion of the type and Newspaper press for \$4,500. This proposition was not accepted because the financial ability of the American would not permit it. The Herald office did rent the use of its type to the American for so much per week and on a certain occasion the manager threatened to iron the Herald manager because he refused to all the forms to go out of the office without making a settlement for the work.

A few days ago Mr. Henry L. Fryer stated to the BEE that he and Lenard and others had claims against the American type setting. Well the American had an idea no doubt that the BEE was a bubble institution and all that was necessary was to blow it up like "soap suds." The Herald man is about tired now and will no doubt give the American notice to quit if that notice is not already given.

A rich exposure in the next issue of the BEE concerning stock.

No appetite, indigestion, flatulence, sick headache, "all run down," loss of flesh, you will find

If You Have

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the remedy you need. They tone up the weak stomach and build up the flagging energies. Sufferers from mental or physical overwork will find relief from them. Nicely sugar coated.

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## TO THE COLORED PRESS.

Office the Historian of the Col

ored Press Association of the Unit

ed States.—1109 1st. n. w.,

Washington, D. C., May 8, '93

By virtue of a resolution accom-

panied with the report of the last

historian, of the colored Press As-

sociation, Mr. T. Thomas Fortune,

adopted at a meeting of the last

press convention held in Philadel-

phia, Pa., in September, 1892 to the

effect, that each colored editor or

publisher of a newspaper shall

mail to the historian of said associa-

tion a copy of his paper, so that a

correct record may be kept and to

enable the historian to make a

concise report to the association of

all papers published in the United

States by negroes. It is also hop-

ed that each publisher whose name

does not appear in his paper will

furnish the historian with his cor-

rect editorial staff.

Fraternally yours,

W. Calvin Chase,

Historian of the Colored Press

Association of the United States.

FRATERNALLY YOURS,

W. Calvin Chase,

Historian of the Colored Press

Association of the United States.

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Over a thousand longshoremen

struck on Thursday on the piers

of the Mallory, Ward and Clyde

## THE NEW COMMITTEES.

SPEAKER CRISP UNEXPECTEDLY AN-  
NOUNCED THEM MONDAY.

Blind Made Chairman of the College Committee.—Wilson Successor Springer.—Holman Is Set Aside for Sayers, as Chairman of Appropriations.

The list of committee appointments made by Speaker Crisp Monday received far more earnest attention than has been bestowed upon the financial debate. The important changes are the retirement of Mr. Springer and the substitution of Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Springer being given the Chairmanship of Banking and Currency. Mr. Springer feels his retirement keenly. This makes him no longer the leader of the House, and deprives him of active share in carrying out whatever the democratic plan may prove to be for tariff legislation. Although well informed newspapers long ago predicted that Mr. Wilson would supplant Mr. Springer, Mr. Springer himself has obstinately refused to believe these rumors. Mr. Holman is also charged with his transfer from the Chairmanship of Appropriations to that of Indian Affairs. Col. Sayers, of Texas, was chosen to Mr. Holman's old place as head of the Appropriations Committee no doubt from his broader views and energy and qualifications he displayed during the last Congress.

Following is a full list of the Chairmen of all the committees: Ways and Means, Wilson, West Virginia; Appropriations, Sayers, Texas; Finance, Weight, and Measures, Bland, Missouri; Banking and Currency, Springer, Illinois; Elections, O'Ferrall, Virginia; Judiciary, Culberson, Texas; Foreign Affairs, McCreary, Kentucky; Commerce, Wise, Virginia; Rivers and Harbors, Blanchard, Louisiana; Merchant Marine, Fithian, Illinois; Agriculture, Hatch, Missouri; Military Affairs, Ingalls, Ohio; Naval Affairs, Cummings, New York; Post-Offices, Henderson, North Carolina; Public Lands, McRae, Arkansas; Indian Affairs, Holman, Indiana; Territories, Wheeler, Alabama; Railroads, Catches, Mississippi; Private Land Claims, Pendleton, West Virginia; Manufactures, Page, Rhode Island; Mines and Mining, Wendock, Michigan; Public Buildings, Bankhead, Alabama; Pacific Railroads, Reilly, Pennsylvania; Levees, Allen, Mississippi; Education, English, Tennessee; Labor, Gann, Illinois; Militia, Furness, Illinois; Patents, Covert, New York; Invalid Pensions, Martin, Indiana; Pensions, Moses, Georgia; Claims, Bunn, North Carolina; War Claims, Belthoover, Pennsylvania; District of Columbia, Heard, Missouri; Revision of the Laws, Elmer, Kentucky; On Department Expenditures, State, Lester, Virginia; Treasury, Barwig, R. I.; Wisconsin, War, Montgomery, Kentucky; Navy, McMillan, Tennessee; Post-Office, Gates, Alabama; Interior, Turner, Georgia; Justice, Dunphy, New York; Education, English, Tennessee; Public Buildings, Crain, Texas; Election of President and Vice-President, Fitch, New York; Ventilation and Acoustics, Shell, South Carolina; Liquor Traffic, English, New Jersey; Irrigation, Cooper, Indiana; Immigration and Naturalization, Edwards, New York; Printing, Richardson, Tennessee; Civil Service, De Forest, R. I., Connecticut.







## THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

### FRUITS OF THE FIRST WEEK OF THE SPECIAL SESSION.

Congress Gets Promptly to Work—The Great Silver Debate Opened—President Cleveland's Health—A Statement to the Public.

Congress got rapidly to work during the first week of the session. The silver and anti-silver Democrats agreed upon a programme of debate, and the battle was at once opened. Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, will lead the Administration forces, which favor an unqualified repeal of the Sherman silver law, and Mr. Bland, of Missouri, will head the silver forces. Mr. Wilson introduced the following bill for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman silver law, said to have been drawn by Secretary Carlisle. It is known as House Bill No. 1:

"Be it enacted, etc., that so much of the act approved July 14, 1890, entitled 'An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes,' as directs the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase from time to time silver bullion to the aggregate amount of 4,500,000 ounces, or so much thereof as may be offered, not exceeding \$1 for 371 25-100 grains of pure silver, and to issue in payment for such purchases Treasury notes of the United States, be, and the same is hereby, repealed; but this repeal shall not impair, or in any manner affect, the legal tender quality of the standard silver dollars heretofore coined; and the faith and credit of the United States are hereby pledged to maintain the parity of the standard gold and silver coins of the United States at the present legal ratio, or such other ratio as may be established by law."

Mr. Bland, of Missouri, introduced the following bill as a substitute:

"Sec. 1. From and after the passage of this act all holders of silver bullion to the amount of \$100 or more of standard weight and fineness shall be entitled to have the same coined at the mint of the United States into silver dollars of the weight and fineness provided for in second section of this act."

"Sec. 2. That the silver dollar provided for in this act shall consist of 42 1/2 grains of standard silver, said dollar to be legal tender for all debts, dues and demands, both public and private."

"Sec. 3. That the holder of silver dollars heretofore provided for shall be entitled to deposit the same and to receive silver certificates in the manner now provided by law for the standard silver dollars."

"Sec. 4. So much of the act of July 14, 1890, entitled 'An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon and for other purposes,' as requires monthly purchase of four million five hundred thousand (4,500,000) ounces of silver bullion, and the same is hereby, repealed."

Debate immediately began under a mutual agreement, by which Mr. Wilson's bill will be discussed for fourteen days. Eleven days of the debate on the bill will be given to general debate under the rules of the last House regulating general debate, the time to be equally divided between the two sides, as the Speaker may direct. The last three days of debate will be devoted to the consideration of the bill and the amendments, under the usual five-minute rule of the House as in committee of the whole House. General leave to print is granted.

The vote is to be taken first on an amendment providing for the coinage of silver at the present ratio. If that fails, then a separate vote is to be had on a similar amendment providing for a ratio of 17 to 1; if that fails, on one proposing a ratio of 18 to 1; if that fails, on one proposing a ratio of 19 to 1; if that fails, on one proposing a ratio of 20 to 1. If the above amendments fail it shall be in order to offer an amendment reviving the act of February 28, 1878, restoring the standard silver dollar, commonly known as the Bland-Allison act. The vote then to be taken on the engrossment and third reading of the bill as amended, or on the bill itself if all the amendments shall have been voted down, and on the final passage of the bill without other intervening motion.

This prompt and decisive action will lead to action by the House within three weeks of the opening of the session. The House will probably pass Mr. Wilson's bill, and the fight will be transferred to the Senate by September 1.

Mr. Cleveland's departure from Washington to his summer home at Gray Gables has awakened considerable anxiety. Before his departure he issued the following statement:

"My absence from the capital at this time may excite some surprise, in view of my intense interest in the subject now awaiting the determination of Congress. Though my views and recommendations have already been officially submitted to that body, and though I am by no means certain I could further aid in bringing about the result which seems so necessary, it would be a great satisfaction to me if I could remain at the scene of action. But whether I am here or elsewhere, I shall look with hope and confidence to the action of those upon whom the responsibility now rests of relieving our people from their present dangers and difficulties."

"I am going back to my summer home at the seashore because I am not sufficiently rested from the strain to which I have been subjected since the 4th of March to fit me to again assume the duties and labors which await me here. I have been counseled by those whose advice I cannot disregard that the further rest I contemplate is absolutely necessary to my health and strength. I shall remain away during the month of August, and shall devote myself to rest and recreation. My day's doings will be devoid of interest to the public, and I shall be exceedingly pleased if I can be free from the attention of newspaper correspondents."

Dr. Bryant, of Washington, who accompanied the President, had this to say: "President Cleveland is not a sick man, but is merely slightly exhausted from overwork. He has labored hard, and needs a vacation as much as any man I know." The President will return to Washington early in September.

The first great sensation of the silver debate was produced by Senator Vest, of Missouri, who, in a strong speech, declared himself opposed to the repeal of the Sherman law except on the basis of the free coinage of silver.

## VIRTUOUS JOSEPH SMITH.

Says the Creed of the Latter Day Saints Prohibits Polygamy.

Joseph Smith, President of the reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints, is at Plainville, Mass., this week, attending the annual camp meeting of the Massachusetts district of the church.

In regard to Mormonism he said: "We have renounced polygamy in all its forms, and the younger portion of the community, who are gradually getting the relief of power, will allow nothing of the kind. Why, the book of Mormonism, which we believe, but place second to the Bible, on which our religion is founded, prohibits polygamy, though this news may sound strange to the ears of outsiders. On this account Young could not maintain belief in both the book and his creed of multiple marriage, and that is why he started in on his own account. The book of Mormon is simply a record of doings of the people whom we believe inhabited this continent, the forefathers of the American Indians and the Mound Builders."

### A GRAND ARMY PRESIDENT.

Beginning an Agitation for a G. A. R. Presidential Nomination.

New York, Aug. 14.—A movement has been set on foot here that has for its direct object the election of the next President by the Grand Army of the Republic.

At a meeting of Gen. Von Steuben Post, G. A. R., at No. 435 East Fifth street, New York, Sunday afternoon, speakers were made by several members of the post advocating the nomination and support of a man at the next Presidential election who shall be in perfect accord with the Grand Army men on the pension question. It is said that this movement will be agitated in all the Grand Army posts throughout the United States. The veterans are confident that if they and their friends unite and support such a man they will have no difficulty in electing the next President.

### A LABRADOR VOLCANO.

Simple-Minded Fishermen Thought the End of the World Had Come.

St. Johns, N. B., Aug. 15.—Intelligence has been received here confirming previous reports of a Labrador volcano.

Fishermen off Cape Harrison, Labrador, were startled on Thursday, August 8, by strange noises on shore and detonations like the firing of heavy artillery. Shortly afterwards the top of the cape was seen to be all ablaze, a pillar of flame shooting up to a great height. Some of the most venturesome fishermen landed, thinking the brushwood covering the ground might be on fire and intending to extinguish it. But they found that the fire came out of the earth. A large part of the top of the cliff had fallen in, leaving a vast chasm, from which issued a stream of fire, stones, cinders and steam. The terrified fishermen returned to their vessels, declaring that the world was coming to an end. Many left the region in fright, spreading the story of the phenomenon along the coast.

### Found Dead in His Bath.

Washington, Aug. 15.—Mr. C. P. Benedict, who formerly had charge of the branch office of the Adams Express Company in the Treasury Department, was found dead in a bathtub at his residence here yesterday. He was arrested some years ago and pleaded guilty to embezzling funds of the company, and was sentenced to term in the penitentiary. It was always believed that he had lent the missing money to an intimate friend, a banker, in difficulties, who afterwards failed and went West, and that he sacrificed himself to save his friend. Benedict was sent to Albany, where he remained for a little more than a year, just before his marriage President Cleveland pardoned him, saying that he could see no possible reason for his incarceration. His death is ascribed to natural causes.

### State Funds Safe.

New York, Aug. 10.—A rumor prevailed yesterday that the State of New York had \$250,000 tied up in the suspended Madison Square Bank. It has been learned since that Controller Danforth became aware of the condition of the bank before it was closed, and, by a hurried trip from Albany, was in time to present a check for \$250,000 and draw the amount out. The money belonged to the canal fund. Superintendent of Banks Preston is in charge of the Madison Square bank. The total liabilities of the bank were \$2,705,171 at the last report, including capital, surplus and undivided profits. The resources were equal to liabilities.

### Shot by "Tom" King.

An Oklahoma City dispatch says: William Whitmaster, a United States deputy marshal, has been shot and killed in the strip by Laura Maundus, alias "Tom" King, the female horse thief. The marshal was pursuing the woman and met his death from ambush. "Tom's" exploits have made her notorious. She is a well-born and good-looking Missouri girl, upon whom repeated punishment has had no effect. This last is her gravest crime. Every outlaw in the West is her friend, and her capture will be almost impossible.

### The Government Corn Crop.

The monthly crop report just issued by the Department of Agriculture, based on estimates of the crop conditions on August 1, shows the bad effects of the present drought. It reports a decline of six points in corn, the average for the entire corn region being 87, as against 93.2 on July 1, and a decline of more than ten points in spring wheat and ten points in oats and tobacco.

### The Pay Car is Coming.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The reported inability of the New York Central Railroad to secure currency to meet its monthly pay-roll has caused no little excitement along the line of the road. It is announced here to-day that the company has overcome the difficulty caused by the refusal of its New York depository to cash a draft for \$1,000,000. Cash enough has been secured to send out the pay car as usual.

Bill Will Cut a Watermelon. According to an Atlanta, Ga., dispatch, Senator David B. Hill will soon cut a Georgia watermelon which weighs more than eighty pounds. It is a present from John Colpin, one of Senator Hill's Atlanta admirers.

## AMONG THE HINDU POOR.

Multitudes of Aborigines, Almost Unclothed, Living in Wretched Buildings.

Measured by any standard of actual possessions, says a writer in the Pauline Mission, the aboriginal and Hindu population is poor indeed. It has often been a wonder to us that the laboring classes among Hindus build so poorly, and one is not less surprised to see the comparatively superior houses the Kols takes the pains to build. A man can rarely stand in the Hindu's one to three rupee house, he nearly always can comfortably do so in the Kols' more capacious, better-constructed house. But this house is about all. Seldom do brass cooking vessels appear in the hands of the Kols. The most common earthenware, cheap, easily broken and quickly replaced, do their best. Better utensils are seen among even the poor Hindus. Here and there are flocks, but a few fowls, perhaps a goat or two, a dog, and one or two genuine "scallawags" make up a Kol estate. In the west that the natural modesty of the Hindu women go with the upper body only imperfectly covered by a cloth that covers the lower body, one end of which is thrown up over one shoulder for the front.

In the villages of Bastar we find multitudes with no more than a piece of cloth three feet by nine inches, a very scant covering for the human frame. Our hearts have been touched with pity many a time as men, women and children have come out to hear us preach, sing and pray. It is noticeable among the aborigines that the kind is not wholly lost even among the most barbarous tribes, or under the vilest of heathen systems. We first thought such nudity would prove the depravity of the people. But to our surprise we did not find any more immodesty among the aborigines than the Hindu. Children up to eight or ten years are usually utterly naked. Among the Hindus the marriage relation is very lightly esteemed. The Kol, on the other hand, may polygamize, but generally he has but one wife.

Notwithstanding the apparent poverty of the aborigines among whom we have travelled, they seem remarkably happy. Almost every night you hear the village song and the tom-tom. This is to amuse themselves and frighten away the wild beasts that abound about them and are the plague of their stock pen. Whatever else the people have or have not, they get and use tobacco. They grow it and its use by both sexes is everywhere seen. Even little children indulge in the poison. Drinking under the British "out-still system" is fearfully prevalent along the Godavery and drunkenness is spreading greatly in that vicinity; up to a recent date the people of Bastar have been comparatively free from this vice. But the British excise system is set up, and the molwa tree, the flower of which yields the best alcohol, is being planted in great numbers. Five thousand people meet in Jagpur every Sunday market day. These weekly bazaars afford a fine opportunity for evangelizing. Much of the grain carrying is done on the heads of women, or on men's shoulders.

The aborigines wear plenty of jewelry. Men put on most of it. We frequently see from ten to one hundred different articles of ornament. Naked they may be, but they must have jewelry. We have seen thirty-eight rings in a man's two ears on a feast day. The great respect apparently shown to woman among the aborigines is striking. She seems to be reckoned fairly man's equal. This greatly simplifies missionary work among them. Our preachers can at the same time with equal facility reach both men and women. At Yellandu, the favorite place to woman among the aborigines is striking. She seems to be reckoned fairly man's equal. This greatly simplifies missionary work among them. Our preachers can at the same time with equal facility reach both men and women. At Yellandu, the favorite place to woman among the aborigines is striking. She seems to be reckoned fairly man's equal. This greatly simplifies missionary work among them. 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